

The Daily Courant.

Tuesday, October 15. 1706.

London, October 15.

THOSE who observe the Course of the Foreign News, and know how often they have been deceiv'd by the common Advices from the Towns in Italy, especially as they are related by the Lieden Gazetteer (who, to say no worse of him, is always overforward in delivering News positively on too slight Ground of Authority,) will, 'tis presum'd, be pleas'd with the following Continuation of the Journal of the Imperialists under Prince Eugene, which carries on the Account of his Motions from the 9th of September, where it broke off in the Courant of October 10. For besides it being Authentick, it informs us of several Particulars, as far as the 24th of September, that were wanted to clear up and supply the Account transmitted from Vienna and publish'd here last Week by Authority, as sent to the Emperor from Prince Eugene by Prince Pio, who left his Highness marching from Milan towards Pavia the 26th of September: From which Day, nothing can be depended on that has come (in the common Prints) from Italy.

From the Amsterdam Gazette, dated October 19.

The 9th of September General Langallerie return'd to the Camp with his Detachment that he had led in pursuit of the Enemy, of whom he took and brought back many Prisoners, besides killing some Hundreds. We have Intelligence, that in their Retreat, they burnt Houses and committed great Disorders in all the Places they pass'd through. Their Forces before Turin consisted of 97 Battalions and of between 112 and 1100 Squadrons. The Prisoners report, that when we pass'd the Po, they had a Design to march out of their Lines in Battalia to meet and fight us, hoping to be at us by their Superiority, the Consequence of which would have been the Loss of Turin. We cannot yet learn why they did not do it: In the mean Time by Letters taken among the Duke de la Feuillade's Papers, it appears they made sure Account of taking Turin.

The 10th Baron Kriechbaum, was detach'd with 8 Battalions, to joyn the Marquis Visconti General of the Horse before Chivas. Orders were reiterated to the Marquis de Langallerie and the Lieutenant Collonels Sr. Amour and Eben, to continue with their Detachments about Pignerol, to observe the Enemy.

The 11th Collonel Paul Diack, who had obtain'd his Pardon, return'd to the Camp with Part of his Hussars. Order was given for repairing the Bridge on the Doria which the French had broken.

The 12th we had an Account that the Enemy on the Approach of our Detachments abandon'd Pignerol, leaving behind them 2 or 300 sick Men, and their Field-Hospital. Lieutenant Collonel Sr. Amour with the Vandois falling upon their Rear-guard, took a considerable Booty of Mules and Baggage, besides Prisoners, whose Number already amounted to 6000.

The 13th the Army decamp'd from about Turin and march'd towards Brandis. We learnt that some of the Enemy's Horse that has been at Chivas, had retir'd to Casal and thence to Valence; and that the Enemy having abandon'd the Town of Ivrea had retir'd into the Castle, which was block'd up by the Country Militia; whereupon M. de S. Remy was sent that Way with 2 Battalions.

The 14th the Army was oblig'd to encamp at Rondizzone, because the Bridge over the Doria Baltea was not finish'd. During the March his Royal Highness and Prince Eugene went to view Chivas, and give Orders for attacking it. We heard that the Enemy had abandon'd Vercelli, and that the Country People having taken Arms had block'd up the Fort of Bar, as well as the Castle of Ivrea, and open'd the Communication through the Valley of Aoste with Germany and Savoy.

The 15th the Army pass'd the Doria, and encamp'd at Cigliano. We had Advice that the Enemy abandon'd Trino, leaving in it a great Number of Sick, Wounded, Arms, Provisions and Forrage. A Detachment was sent towards Casal, to see whether the Report was true that the Enemy had abandon'd that Place.

The 16th Te Deum was sung in the Church of Cigliano, in Thanksgiving for the Signal Victory won before Turin, and in the Evening the whole Army made a Triple Salvo of Artillery and Small-Arms. We had Intelligence that Chivas had capitulated, and that the Garrison was made Prisoners of War. 'Twas also advis'd that the Fort of Bar had promis'd to surrender the 20th if not succour'd by that Time. Baron Kriechbaum was order'd to take Crescentino, and see what might be done against the old Castle of Verue, which was block'd up by Count Zenantes with the Militia of the Country. Our Hussars kill'd a Peasant who was carrying Letters to the Prince of Vaudemont, by which we had Intelligence of the Action that had pass'd between the Prince of Hesse and Count Medavi, to the Disadvantage of the former.

The 17th the Army march'd to San Germano, whither the Lieutenant Collonels Sr. Amour and Eben return'd from the Pursuit of the Enemy who retir'd from Pignerol into the Mountains.

The 18th we encamp'd at Vercelli, the Fortifications of which we found intirely ruin'd. A Captain of Grenadiers dispatch'd by the Prince of Hesse brought the News of the Action beforemention'd; but not with such disadvantageous Particulars as the Enemy had reported, for in the beginning of the Fight the Body of the Allies had all the Advantage; and took 16 Cannon which they turn'd upon the Enemy, and afterwards when they were oblig'd to retire, they did it with no more Loss than of 800 or 1000 Men at most, kill'd or wounded. The Captain was immediately dispatch'd with an Answer and necessary Orders. Baron Kriechbaum being fallen sick, the Command of his Body of Troops was given to Count Konigsek, from whom we had Advice that in Chivas were found 12 Battering-Pieces of Cannon, 26000 Barrels of Powder, 7000 Cases of Leaden-Bullets, and other Stores of War. The Garrison taken Prisoners, consisted of 1265 Men fit for Service and 217 sick.

The 19th the Army continued its March towards Camarano. His Royal Highness and Prince Eugene went to take a View of Novare, which the Marquis de Langallerie had invested. We have Intelligence that the Garrison consists of an Italian Regiment of 200 Men, 300 Swiss, and 150 Spaniards.

The 20th the Army march'd towards Novare, and encamp'd within Cannon-shot of that Place; and while all things were disposing for the Attack, the Besieged offer'd to capitulare on divers Conditions that were refus'd them; in the mean Time on the urgent Intreaties of the Deputies of the Town, the Inhabitants of which had seiz'd the Governour, the Garrison was allow'd to march out free, but without Cannon. 'Tis one of the most Important Posts of the Milaneze, and a Place of Arms where we may erect a Magazine and make other needful Provisions.

The 21st Major General Zumjungen took Possession of that Place, with his own Regiment and 50 Horse. In it were found 16 Cannon, but not much Provisions or Ammunition. We learnt that the Garrison of Crescentino of 160 Men had surrendered at Discretion; and that the Garrison of the Fort of Bar had march'd out of that Place.

The 22d we advanc'd near to the Ticino, and the Army encamp'd in the Plain. Some Troops of the Enemy appear'd on the other side of the River, and prepar'd to dispute our Passage; but the Grenadiers of the Left Wing being order'd to advance with

with 12 Cannon and 300 Workmen, the Enemy were driven away, and a Bridge was begun to be laid.

The 23d the whole Army pass'd that River, and encamp'd at Abiagrasso within 13 Miles of Milan; but his Royal Highness finding himself a little indispos'd, retired that Day in the former Quarter. We had Intelligence that the Prince of Vaudemont had retir'd to Pieveghione, with his Princess, Court, and Furniture of his Palace, and that Count Medavi was there with his Body of Troops: That they afterwards came back to Milan, but made no stay there: And that the Marquis de la Florida Governour of the Castle, had taken in French Troops contrary to the Rights of the Spaniards, at which the City was much alarm'd and had taken proper Measures for their Safety. 2 Battallions were detach'd to reinforce M. de St. Remy about Ivrea.

The 24th the Army came to Corsico within 4 Miles of Milan, where 'tis now encamp'd; and to Day the Capitulation was sign'd with the Deputies of the City of Milan. In the Evening the Magistrates and all the Tribunals came to the Camp, where necessary Measures are taking for reducing the Castle and other Places.

The List of the kill'd and wounded of the Imperial Army, makes the Number to be 3246 Soldiers and Officers, 284 Horses kill'd and 151 wounded. 'Tis computed the Enemy's Loss amounts to 33000 Men, kill'd, wounded, taken, or deserted.

From the Paris Letter, dated October 15.

Paris, Oct. 15. All the Account we have of what has pass'd in Lombardy and the Duchy of Milan, is by a Courier sent by M. de Colmenero from Pavia to the Duke of Orleans, because the Imperialists are possess'd of all the Passages. The Advice M. de Colmenero has sent to his Royal Highness, is, that Prince Eugene having sent a Trumpet to Milan, the City sent out to him 2 of the chief of their Nobility to present their Keys to him, and that he entered that Place; that afterwards he summon'd the Governour of the Castle to surrender and Acknowledge the Archduke, but that the Governour answering he would defend it for King Philip to the last Extremity. Prince Eugene proceeded on, and 'twas believ'd design'd to attack Pavia. The same Courier brought an Account, that the Prince of Vaudemont when he quitted Milan carried with him the Councils and Tribunals: 'Tis believ'd he is in Mantua, and that Count Medavi has canton'd his Troops in the Neighbourhood of the Seraglio; the Number of Men he has under him is reckon'd to be 15000, without counting the Detachments he has made to defend the Places and Posts he thinks necessary. It has been rumour'd for some Days past, that the Duke of Savoy is dangerously Sick at Vigevano near Mortara on this Side the Ticino. 'Tis advis'd from the Camp at Tarras on the 28th of last Month, that the Duke of Berwick being inform'd the Enemy were going to encamp at Villanueva de la Ceva in a Plain, march'd the 24th from Fuente Santa which was 6 Leagues off, and overtook them at Guinera. The Dragoons and Horse of the Left Wing who came up with them first, found Part of the Enemy's Army on this Side and Part on the other Side of the River, and were oblig'd to halt for the rest of the Horse and Foot. A Detachment of 500 Dragoons fell upon some small Parties of the Enemy, and took about 400 Waggon with some Baggage and 500 Prisoners without firing one Shot. While this was doing the rest of the Enemy that were on this Side pass'd the River, and then their Army drew up in Battallia along the River. The Duke of Berwick march'd down the Stream to seek a Place where he might pass below the Enemy's Army, and advance against them if they would stand him. The rest of the Day was spent in this: The Enemy seeing him go up a Hill by a narrow Road, and judging he would return the same Way, pointed a Cannon against that narrow Road and at the first Discharge kill'd within 6 Paces of him M. Amizaga Major-General of the Spanish Horse, and an Aide de Camp of M. de Laubanie, and by a 2d Shot kill'd a Lifeguard Man and his Horse. The Enemy march'd all the following Night, retiring in good Order towards Valencia. The Army of the King of Spain march'd their March towards the Kingdom of Murcia. They write from Bayone the 6th of this Month, that the Queen of Spain appear'd publicly there

the 3d, but tho' she pass'd by the Citadel she would not see the Patriarch of the Indies, who was to be sent from thence to Angoulême the 12th, and the Bishop of Barcelona some Days after to Castle Trompette at Bourdeaux.

From the Antwerp Courant, dated Oct. 19.

Paris, Oct. 15. The King holds a great Council for Affairs of War twice a Week, with the Marshals Catinat, Harcourt, Boufflers, and Choiseul. Great Endeavours are used to keep the Roman Catholick Swiss Cantons in our Interest. In 4 or 5 Days past we have receiv'd no Courier from the Prince of Vaudemont or Count Medavi, which makes us fear things go ill for us in the Milanese. 'Tis given out our Court intends to raise 100000 Men this Winter, viz. 40000 for the Army in Flanders, 30000 for the Duke of Orleans's Army, 18000 for the Army on the Upper Rhine, and 12000 for King Philip in Spain; but 'tis question'd whether the Treasury be not too much exhausted to supply the Expence of raising, cloathing, arming, and maintaining so considerable a Levy. Some Letters from Versailles tell us, that 2 Days ago 2 Couriers arriv'd there from Spain, but 'twas not yet certainly known what they brought; only it was talk'd that the Duke of Berwick had been oblig'd for want of Subsistence to retire from the Frontiers of Valentia into Castile. P. S. We have certain advice, that the Duke of Savoy has given out Commissions for raising 15000 Men.

Cologne, October 15. Yesterday Mr. Stepmey, Envoy of England arriv'd here from Vienna, and having been complimented by our Magistrates who made him the usual Present of Wine, he continued his Journey this Morning for Brussels. Yesterday a Courier pass'd through this Place with Letters from Count Sinzendorf for the Duke of Marlborough: That Count himself being sent by the Emperor to reside in Brabant, is expected to morrow at Bambergh, whence he will proceed to Brussels, there to meet and confer with the Duke of Marlborough.

The Paris Gazetter who has unkindly forborn for 3 Gazettes together to give us the least Account of the State of the War in Piemont and Lombardy, though he has been extremely civil and bountiful in his Relations from Spain, has thought fit to communicate to the Publick the following extraordinary News relating to our Fleet; for which we in England are the more oblig'd to him, because though it concerns us most, we were utterly ignorant of it.

From the Paris Gazette, dated Oct. 16.

Brussels October 8. Letters from England of the 1st of this Month advise, That the Fleet receiv'd Order the 16th of last Month to Sail with the first fair Wind: The Wind continued contrary till the 27th, the 28th the Fleet Sail'd; but the Wind changing the 29th, and growing very violent, they were forc'd to return again into Port in great disorder, Several of the Ships of War lost their Masts, and part of the rest were dispersed and some of them wreck'd. Mean while the Mortality continues in the Fleet, even among the Officers, the chief of those that are dead are Colonel Somes and his Lieutenant Colonel Dashwood. A great Number of others that were Sick have been permitted to go ashore, and Seamen being much wanted, the Press has been renew'd, and Men are taken by Force to serve on Board the Fleet.

Paris, October 16. We have Advice from lower Normandy, that a Tempest having dispers'd the Enemy's Fleet, 10 English and Dutch Merchant Ships that follow'd that Fleet, have perished between la Hogue and Cherbourg: That almost all their Crews were drown'd, and that the Loss is computed at 800000 Livres at least, which the Inhabitants of the Coast have made their Advantage of.

In Yesterday's Courant, the 2d Line of the 3d Column, read The Ambassador of the Czar of Muscovy &c.

By her Majesty's Company of Comedians.

At the Queen's Theatre in the Hay-Market, this present Tuesday being the 15th of October, will be presented a Play, call'd, The Spanish Fryar, or, The double Discovery. Without Singing or Dancing.

This Day is publish'd,

Articles of the Treaty of Union agreed on by the Lords Commissioners of both Kingdoms on the 22d of July 1706. Printed at Edinburgh by the Heirs and Successors of Andrew Anderson, Printer to the Queen's most Excellent Majesty, and Reprinted by Andrew Bell at the Bible and Cross-Keys near the Royal Exchange in Cornhill.